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**UTILITY
PATENT APPLICATION
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37 C.F.R. 1.53(b))

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First Named Inventor or Application Identifier Lennart Braberg

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Title of Invention

Method and System for Tracking Time and Attendance

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

(See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.)

ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Box Patent Application
Washington, D.C. 20231

1. [X] Fee Transmittal Form
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)

2. [X] Specification **Total Pages 22**
(preferred arrangement set forth below)

- Descriptive title of the invention
- Cross References to Related Applications
- Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
- Reference to microfiche Appendix
- Background of the Invention
- Summary of the Invention
- Brief Description of the Drawings
- Detailed Description
- Claim(s)
- Abstract of the Disclosure

3. [X] Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) **Total Sheets 5**
[] Formal [X] Informal

4. [X] Oath or Declaration/POA **Total Pages 3**

- a. [X] Newly executed (original or copy)
- b. [] Copy from a prior application (37 C.F.R. 1.63(d))
(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)
[NOTE Box 5 below]
 - i. [] DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 C.F.R. 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

5. [] Incorporation By Reference (useable if Box 4b is checked)
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.

6. [] Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)

7. [] Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission
(if applicable, all necessary)

- a. [] Computer Readable Copy
- b. [] Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)

[] Pages

c. [] Statement verifying identity of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. [X] Assignment Papers (cover sheet & documents)

9. [] 37 C.F.R. 3.73(b) Statement [] Power of Attorney
(when there is an assignee)

10. [] English Translation Document (if applicable)

11. [] Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 [] Copies of IDS Citations

12. [] Preliminary Amendment

13. [X] Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)
(Should be specifically itemized)

14. [] Small Entity Statement(s) [] Statement filed in prior application, status still proper and desired

15. [] Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
(if foreign priority is claimed)

16. [] Other: _____

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

[] Continuation [] Divisional [] Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No.:

Prior application information: Examiner: Group Art Unit:

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Attorney's Docket No.: 1768.1058-001

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR TRACKING TIME AND ATTENDANCE

RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims benefit to U.S. Provisional Application Number 60/163,432, filed November 3, 1999, the entire teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Time and Attendance systems are used primarily in work forces where employees are paid by the hour, and where records of start and stop time must be maintained. These records are often called "punches", because a common device used to collect start and stop times is a time-clock, which in its older electromechanical versions, actually punched a timestamp on a time card. Modern time clocks, or terminals, typically use magnetically or optically encoded cards that are "swiped" through a magnetic or optical card reader which records the "punch". Other ways of collecting punches are by a hand-written time sheet, a computer program such as STARstation, a telephone, a cash register, or a biometrics device such as a hand or fingerprint reader.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a flexible means for easily calculating an employee's compensation based on many different factors.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, a method for calculating an employee's compensation includes associating sets of attributes with pay categories. The employee's shifts are split into sub-shifts, responsive to work parameters. A set of attributes is determined for, or associated with each sub-shift. A pay category is

5 determined with which the set of attributes is associated. The pay category is associated with the sub-shift, and compensation for the employee is determined for the sub-shift, responsive to the assigned pay category.

Preferably, each set of attributes is a unique combination of attributes.

Work parameters can include, but are not limited to, workplace rules, scheduled
10 time, holiday calendars, dates and times of the shift.

A subshift includes one or more contiguous intervals having common attributes.

In at least one embodiment, sets of attributes are associated with pay categories through a mapping which maps each set of attributes to one or more pay categories.
The pay categories with which the set of attributes associated with a particular subshift
15 is associated are then determined responsive to the mapping. This mapping is preferably configurable by a user, or administrator.

A total compensation for an employee can then be determined for a pay period by adding the amounts determined for each subshift of the pay period mapped against the pay rate.

20 A compensation qualifier can be associated with each pay category, such that determining compensation for an employee for the sub-shift responsive to the assigned pay category, is in turn responsive to the employee's base pay and the compensation qualifier.

Plural compensation qualifiers can be associated with a pay category, each
25 compensation qualifier being in effect, for example, for a different time of day.

The compensation qualifier can be a pay multiplier, wherein compensation for the employee for the sub-shift is determined by multiplying the employee's base pay by the pay multiplier. Alternatively, the compensation qualifier can be a pay adder, wherein compensation for the employee for the sub-shift is determined adding the pay
30 adder to the employee's base pay. Alternatively, both a pay multiplier and a pay adder can be used together.

In addition, the compensation qualifier can comprise bonus time, wherein compensation for the employee for the sub-shift is determined by awarding the employee bonus time. In one embodiment, the bonus is added only if a specified minimum time requirement is met. Alternatively, bonus time is a specified amount of 5 bonus time. In yet another alternative, bonus time is a specified percentage of time worked during a specified interval.

One or more pay categories can be tracked. For each tracked pay category, an overflow threshold is specified that is a maximum amount of time that can be accrued in the pay category. A second pay category is specified to receive any amount of time 10 originally assigned to the tracked pay category which is in excess of the threshold. This can be done over various time periods, such as per day or per week.

An employee's actual compensation is calculated based on actual attendance and applicable compensation rules, based on collected punch information. Punch information can be collected, for example, by a reader through which encoded cards are 15 swiped, or by a biometric device, and then stored in a database. Punch information typically includes any or all of IN / OUT information, timestamps, and break indications.

In addition, an employee's budgeted compensation can be calculated based on the employee's assignment schedule. Similarly, an employee's forecasted 20 compensation can be calculated based on the employee's actual attendance for a selected period, and the employee's assignment schedule.

Determining compensation for an employee for some sub-shift is responsive to a pay policy.

A completed shift is formed, responsive to identified or stored transactions, 25 including in punches and out punches, and the employee's schedule.

Each sub-shift is classified as to which attributes are in effect. Attributes include, but are not limited to, any or all of premiums, special pay/exceptions, overtime, schedule deviation, holidays, and specially designated days.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing and other objects, features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following more particular description of preferred embodiments of the invention, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which like reference characters refer to the same parts throughout the different views. The drawings are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead being placed upon illustrating the principles of the invention.

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Fig. 1 is a high-level schematic diagram of an embodiment of the time and attendance system which employs the present invention.

10 Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram illustrating a shift.

Fig. 3 is a flowchart of the process used by an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a table illustrating a pay category matrix map as employed by the present invention.

15 Fig. 5 is a screen shot of a graphical user interface used to configure the table of Fig. 4.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Fig. 1 is a high-level schematic diagram of an embodiment of the time and attendance system of the present invention. Punches are entered at one or more entry terminals 4, which are polled by a poller/merger 6. The punch data is then merged into a database 24.

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A calculation engine 14 interprets the punches stored in the database 24 and calculates the amounts and types of compensatory time employees should be awarded for their work. The calculation engine 14 also determines employees' actual attendance in relation to their scheduled attendance 8. To accomplish this, the calculation engine 14 obtains basic information about the employees from their employee records 10. These records 10 associate employees with basic rule sets, called "pay policies" 9, that contain the basic rules for the time and attendance calculations for the employees. In addition, more detailed rules are obtained from shift specific work rules 11. Other

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inputs to the calculation engine 14 include system date and time 13 and a holiday calendar 15, i.e., a list of holidays.

The employee records 10 define a number of attributes for the employees, including up to ten labor allocation classes (LACs) 28. LACs 28 can define, for 5 example, an employee's default position in the employer's business structure, e.g., department, job, etc. The employee's base pay rate can be derived from the values of the LAC fields.

The results 17 of the calculation engine 14, include information such as work time, overtime, special pay, time-based benefits such as vacation time, etc., and can be 10 tallied, for example, by job, by employee, by pay category, or by time period such as a week. The results 17 can be used by a report generator 22 to generate an assortment of reports such as exceptions, total hours, attendance, etc., and by a payroll engine 20 to generate a file in the precise format required by a payroll service to produce paychecks. Finally, the results 17 can also be used by a forecaster 18 to forecast future labor 15 requirements.

A pay policy 9 is a set of basic rules describing how time and attendance should be calculated for a group of employees. Any number of pay policies can be defined. Each pay policy states, for example, whether employees are hourly or salaried, the pay 20 period length, the pay period and overtime period commencement dates, the logical day start, etc. In addition, a pay policy can refer to a "holiday group" that specifies the holidays applicable to the employees, as well as to default work rules for the employees associated with the pay policy.

To determine an employee's compensation for worked time, vacation time, sick time, etc., the concept of a "shift" is usually used. The term "shift" typically, but not 25 always, refers to a contiguous period of time in which an employee is performing his work duties, with the exception of shorter periods of time called "breaks".

For example, Fig. 2 is a time line illustrating an exemplary shift 30, in which an employee begins work at 8:00 am, indicated by a punch in 31. The employee has punched out 33 at 10:00 am, so that 120 minutes have been accumulated for the first 30 subshift 32. The employee has taken a thirty-minute break 34, at the end of which, at

10:30 am, he has punched back in 35. Finally, at 5:00 pm, he has punched out 37, defining another subshift 36 having a duration of 390 minutes.

Although not necessary, the example of Fig. 2 assumes that the employee is performing different duties or having different LAC assignments during subshift 36 than during subshift 32. For example, during subshift 32, the employee is performing Job 1 which might be operating a cashier for Department A, while during subshift 36, the employee is performing Job 2 which might entail stocking shelves for Department B. The accumulated times for each subshift are shown in box 38.

A shift is usually associated with a set of compensation rules called work rules 10 11 (Fig. 1). Work rules specify, for example, the breaks to which an employee is entitled while working the shift, applicable overtime rules, rounding rules for an employee's punches during the shift, exception rules, guaranteed shift length, shift assignment date, maximum shift length, etc.

Employees earn time based on actual punches or based on scheduled special pay. 15 Actual punches come in a number of different varieties. Of most interest for the calculation engine are IN/OUT punches, transfer punches that change as employee's LAC assignment at specified times and special pay punches that awards the employees special pay. The actual punches and the scheduled special pays are referred to as "transactions".

20 A set of transactions that occur during a limited contiguous period of time can usually be associated with a shift and a set of work rules. Once this association is made, the set of transactions itself is referred to as a "shift". The process of associating a set of transactions with a shift and a work rule is referred to as "shift assignment". The determination of which transactions should be included in the set is called "shift 25 mapping". These two processes, shift assignment and shift mapping, are closely tied together in a sometimes iterative process.

The earliest transaction in a shift, i.e., in a set of transactions, must be identified. This is usually, but not always, the employee's earliest transaction that has not already been assigned to a completed shift. Based on this earliest transaction, one or more shifts 30 qualified for the shift assignment can be found. Among these shifts, the best match is selected for the shift assignments.

Once the transactions forming a completed shift have been identified, the amount of compensatory time to be awarded to an employee for various categories is calculated. This calculation is based on information from the employee record 10, from the employee's pay policy record 9, from the applicable work rules 11 and from some 5 additional sources described below.

In at least one embodiment, each employee can be assigned default values for up to ten labor allocation classes (LACs) which define, for example, the employee's position in the business structure. In simple situations, all time earned in a shift is associated with the employee's default or "home" LACs, for example with the 10 employee's home department and the employee's default job.

However, employee LAC assignments can be overridden at any time in a shift. LAC overrides can be accomplished by LAC transfers in the employee's schedule or in the employee's punches. From a business standpoint, this means that an employee can, during a shift, earn time from different departments, different jobs, different locations, 15 etc.

Some or all of the compensatory time an employee is awarded can be designated as special pay. One of the many uses of special pay is to award the employee earned benefits such as personal holidays, vacation and sick pay. Any number of special pay categories can be defined. In one embodiment of the present invention, each special pay 20 category is given a unique name and assigned a number of attributes. Special pay can be awarded in a number of ways.

For example, a punch can specify that an employee should be awarded a certain amount of special pay time of a specified special pay category.

In addition, an entry in an employee's schedule can specify that the employee 25 should be awarded an amount of special pay. This entry can either specify the exact time when the special pay should take effect, or just a date can be specified.

Paid breaks can be defined to award employees special pay. Holidays can also be defined for which to award employees special pay. In addition, the rules for a shift can specify that all time awarded in the shift be paid as special pay. Finally, special pay 30 can be awarded for all shifts assigned to certain weekdays.

Overtime is awarded, in at least one embodiment, when an employee works more than specified amounts of time in a shift, in a day or in a period of one or several weeks. Overtime can also be awarded based on the amount of consecutive time worked in a shift, or based on the number of consecutive days worked in a period, etc.

5 Not all worked time necessarily counts toward the overtime thresholds. For example, certain time awarded as premium pay or special pay may be disqualified for overtime. In defining premiums and special pays the user specifies whether they qualify for overtime or not.

Employees can be awarded different levels of overtime pay after having worked
10 more than specified threshold amounts of qualifying time in a day. Optionally employees can be required to work minimum amounts of time during the day before any “daily overtime” at all is awarded. For example, an employee can be awarded overtime category OT1 after 8 hours in a day, and OT2 after 12 hours with the provision that the employee must work a minimum of 11 hours during the day get any overtime at all.

15 In one embodiment, a daily overtime accumulator can be reset before and after each shift, every time the shift assignment date changes, when the employee works past a specified time of day or at logical day start, or at the earliest of (a) the employee's rounded IN punch to a shift and (b) the nominal shift begin time. Then, if the employee is punched in 24 hours later for the same or a different shift, the cumulative daily OT is
20 reset again and a new 24 hour period is started.

If a new shift starts after the end of the preceding 24 hour period, then the original rule applies.

A variation of the “normal” daily overtime is “consecutive time overtime”, in which overtime is awarded to employees who have worked more than specified
25 amounts of time consecutively in one shift, i.e., without punched breaks.

One factor used in calculating “consecutive time overtime” is the threshold level of “consecutive time worked” after which the “consecutive time overtime” is awarded. In one embodiment, five thresholds can be specified. Another factor is the minimum consecutive time worked to qualify for any consecutive time overtime at all. The
30 minimum amounts may be different for each weekday as well as for holidays. Yet another factor is whether paid and/or unpaid breaks should be ignored at the

determination of consecutive time. Finally, another factor is whether consecutive time overtime will be awarded for the balance of the shift once the threshold has been reached, or whether this overtime will cease at the first punched break.

“Period overtime” is awarded when the total amount of time (qualified for 5 overtime) worked over a period of several days exceeds specified threshold values. The duration of the overtime period can be specified to a fixed period of, for example, one week, two weeks or four weeks.

Two separate period overtime accumulators are used in one embodiment of the present invention. Each accumulator is processed independently of the other. For 10 example, an employee can be awarded weekly overtime level 1 after 40 hours and biweekly overtime level 1 after 100 hours.

In addition to calculating ‘fixed period’ overtime the calculation engine can calculate overtime based on the number of consecutive days, or ‘days in a week’ an employee works. In one embodiment, three tiers of consecutive day overtime are 15 available, defined as follows.

First, assume that normally after N consecutive days, overtime level 1 (OT1) is paid after N1 hours, overtime level 2 (OT2) is paid after N2 hours,, overtime level 5 (OT5) is paid after N5 hours, where N, N1, ...N5 are specified for each tier.

As an example of using all three tiers of consecutive day overtime, say an 20 employee is normally awarded daily overtime level 1 after 8 hours and daily overtime level 2 after 10 hours. Tier 1 dictates that after having worked five consecutive days, the employee receives OT1 after 6 hours and OT2 after 8 hours. Tier 2 dictates that after having worked seven consecutive days, the employee receives OT1 after 4 hours and OT2 after 5 hours. Finally, according to tier 3, after having worked nine 25 consecutive days, the employee receives OT1 after 1 hour and OT2 after 2 hours. Of course, other rules could apply and the number of tiers is not restricted to three in alternative embodiments.

Employees can also be awarded premium compensation for certain times of the day or time periods of the week. Premium pay can be specified, for example, as a 30 percentage of the base pay, as an additional pay per hour or as a combination of the two.

For example, employees might be paid one dollar per hour over base pay from 7:00 pm to 6:00 am every day and 110% of base pay on Saturdays and Sundays.

In one embodiment, premium times can be specified in two different manners, either for certain weekdays, for example for every Sunday from 2:00 pm to 8:00 pm, or

5 for certain time periods of the week, for example from 8:00 pm on Fridays to 10:00 pm Sundays. The term ‘day-based premiums’ is used herein for the former and the term ‘interval-based premiums’ for the latter.

A “day-based premium” is composed of one or several day-based premium segments, such as 8:00 pm to 10:00 pm, Monday and Wednesday, or 8:00 pm to 10:00 pm everyday, Monday through Friday.

Once all time segments of a day based premium have been defined, the following applicability decisions must be made.

First, will the premium be awarded only for work performed during the exact times? For example, an employee working from 8 am to 11 pm might only get

15 premium pay from 8 pm to 10 pm.

Second, will the premium be awarded for the entire shifts that were scheduled to start and/or end during the time segments specified above?

Third, will the premium be awarded for the entire shifts for employees who punch IN for work and/or punch OUT from work during the time segments specified

20 above?

Finally, will the advanced premium rules described below be required to describe the applicability of the premium?

An “interval based premium” is composed of one or several premium intervals. Each interval is specified with a beginning workday and time, and an ending weekday

25 and time, for example, from Friday 8 pm until Monday 7 am.

The employee can then be awarded different premiums during the respective time periods. Alternatively, one of the premiums may be considered to override the other premiums. In this case the overriding premium is awarded for the entire time period when any premium was in effect.

30 Weekend differential is an interval-based premium - typically from Friday evening to Monday morning - that is awarded to employees who have worked a

specified minimum amount of time during the premium interval. The required minimum must be met by summing all worked time for all shifts worked during the weekend premium interval.

Baylor pay is an interval based premium that awards bonus payments for each shift for which a specified ‘minimum time’ requirement has been met. The ‘minimum time worked’ requirement must be met (1) for each shift and (2) entirely inside the baylor pay premium interval. Once the minimum has been satisfied for a shift, the employee will, in addition to his/her worked time, either be awarded (1) a specified amount of bonus time or (2) a bonus time that amounts to a certain percentage of his/her worked time, up to a specified maximum.

Schedule deviation provides the means to award employees different compensation whenever they work unscheduled time. The schedule deviation can apply to the time worked in a scheduled shift that precedes the scheduled shift start; and / or the worked time in scheduled shift that occurs after the scheduled shift end; and /or all worked time in unscheduled shifts.

On Call / Call In Compensation applies to situations where employees, for specified periods of time - typically a weekend, are available to be ‘called in’ to work if the need arises. An ‘On Call’ employee is usually paid a certain amount per hour (‘On Call ‘pay) for being available. If called in to work, he receives a different, or an additional, ‘Call In’ pay. Sometimes employees are credited a certain minimum amount of ‘Call In’ time for each occasion they are called in. Employees may also receive compensation for travel expenses and travel time every time they are called in.

An employee’s holidays can be defined in the holiday calendar referenced in the employees pay policy. Any number of holiday calendars can be created and each calendar lists all the holidays applicable to a group of employees.

The first steps in the calculation of an employee’s compensation involve schedule analysis, shift assignment, determination of applicable work rules, punch rounding, processing of breaks, premium periods, special pays, holidays, overtime, etc., as discussed previously. When this information has been processed, each segment or subshift of the employee’s compensatory time is classified as to which attributes, if any,

are in effect, including but not limited to, premiums, special pay, overtime, schedule deviation, a holiday or any other specially designated day, etc.

Fig. 3 is a flowchart of the process used by an embodiment of the present invention, performed for each employee over some period such as a week. In step 72, 5 the shifts worked by the employee or otherwise awarded to the employee are determined, primarily from punches entered at the terminals 4, but also in response to, for example, holidays.

If, at step 74, there are unprocessed shifts, one of the shifts is selected at step 76. At step 78, the shift is classified. That is, the shift is determined to have certain 10 attributes. These attributes can be related to, for example, the specific job being performed, a level associated with the employee, overtime, evening, sick-time, vacation, holiday, on-call status, etc.

At step 80, a determination is made as to how each time segment or subshift having some combination of these attributes should be paid. This process maps an 15 employee's compensatory hours to one or more pay categories using a Pay Category Mapping Matrix, discussed below with respect to Fig. 4..

Steps 74-80 repeat until each shift determined in step 72 has been mapped to one or more pay categories. Then, in step 82, pay categories on which limits or thresholds have been placed are checked, and any overflows are processed by moving the excess to 20 another category, or simply by ignoring the excess.

Finally, in step 84, compensation for the pay period is calculated by first determining compensation for each pay category according to the time awarded to the pay category and to pay rules associated with the pay categories, and then summing the compensation over all pay categories.

25 Fig. 4 illustrates an exemplary Pay Category Mapping Matrix 100. Across the top are listed various attributes 101, including Daily Overtime (O/T), Weekly Overtime, various Primary attributes and Special Pay. Each row 103 in the matrix 100 defines a unique combination of attributes. Note that attributes can also have different levels. For example, various levels of Weekly Overtime are available, although only Level 1 is 30 shown. Each level contributes to a distinct attribute combination. The right hand column 105, labeled Pay Category, provides, for each unique combination or set of

attributes, one or more applicable pay categories associated with that unique combination. Thus each unique set of attributes 103 is mapped to at least one pay category 105.

For example, row 103A applies to subshifts having only the attributes of Weekly Overtime Level 1, and Evening. Such a subshift is mapped to both the Overtime and Night pay categories.

Fig. 5 illustrates a Pay Category Mappings Configuration Dialog 150 which allows the user to map all possible hours types and combinations to Pay Categories.

The Rules Conditions and Combinations list 151 displays all possible combinations of hour or shift types or attributes. When an administrator clicks on a line in this dialog, the Applied Pay Categories list 155 and Available Pay Categories lists 153 are updated.

In at least one embodiment, a subshift attribute can be, for example, one of the following: Regular, Daily Overtime (1-5), Weekly Overtime (1-5), Consecutive Hour Overtime (1-5), Consecutive Day Overtime, Premium <premium category code>, Premium Weekend Differential, Premium Baylor, or Special Pay Code.

The Applied Pay Categories list 155 displays the Pay Categories which are associated with the combination of attributes selected in the Rules Conditions and Combinations list 151. The Available Pay Categories list 153 displays Pay Categories which are not associated with the selected attribute combination. If the administrator selects a Pay Category in the unavailable list 153 and clicks the add button 157, the selected Pay Category is moved from the available list 153 to the Applied Pay Categories list 155. If the user selects a Pay Category from the applied list 155 and clicks the remove button 159, the Pay Category is moved from the applied list 155 to the available list 153.

Once an employee's compensatory hours have been mapped into pay categories, a determination is made as to whether the total numbers of hours in any pay category exceeds a specified daily or weekly overflow threshold (Step 82 of Fig. 3).

Compensation is awarded to employees according to the mapped pay categories. The cumulative amounts accrued in these pay categories can be tracked on a daily and a weekly basis. When the cumulative amount of time in a pay category exceeds a

specified “overflow threshold,” the excess amount of time can be directed to a different pay category. For example, when an employee has accrued more than 12 hours in the ‘Call In Travel Time’ pay category in a week, the excess time will be paid at a lower paying pay category - or perhaps not be paid at all.

5 In one embodiment, every pay category can be tracked on a daily basis and on a weekly basis. For each tracked category, the maximum amount of time that can be accrued in that pay category, and the pay category to which the excess amount of time is to be assigned must be specified.

The description of the calculations module thus far has dealt primarily with
10 actual data - i.e. with the employee’s actual attendance and with the amount of compensation the employees should receive based on their actual punches. In addition to calculating actual compensation the calculations module will be able to calculate the employee’s budgeted compensation as well as their forecasted compensation.

Actual, Budgeted and Forecasted compensation differ in the following manners:
15 “Actual compensation” is the compensation employees should receive based on their actual attendance and all applicable compensation rules.

“Budgeted compensation,” also called “scheduled compensation,” is the compensation employees would receive if they work exactly the days and hours they have been scheduled to work. The calculations of budgeted compensation is entirely
20 based on the employees schedules. The employee’s actual attendance is totally irrelevant for the calculations of the budgeted compensation.

“Forecasted compensation” is based on the employee’s actual attendance up to the present moment combined with the employee’s schedule for the future. Assuming that the employee is properly scheduled, the forecasted compensation for a week (or
25 month or pay period) in progress is the best estimate of the employee’s compensation for the week (or month or other pay period).

As an example, suppose an employee is scheduled to work 8 hours per day, Monday through Friday, i.e., 40 hours in a week. No daily overtime is in effect, and the weekly overtime threshold is 40 hours. Assume that the employee actually works 12
30 hours on Monday and 12 hours on Tuesday. On Tuesday afternoon, the employee’s

actual compensation, budgeted compensation and forecasted compensation for the week is calculated.

The employee's actual compensation will be calculated based on the 24 hours of regular time actually worked from Monday through Tuesday.

5 The employee's budgeted compensation will be calculated based on the assigned schedule to work 40 hours of regular time during the week.

Finally, the employee's forecasted compensation will be calculated based on the 12 hours actually worked on Monday and 12 hours actually worked on Tuesday, and based on the assigned schedule to work 8 hours a day from Wednesday through Friday,
10 i.e., a total of 48 hours. The employee is consequently forecasted to work 40 regular hours and 8 hours overtime during the week, that is, 12 hours on each of Monday and Tuesday, and 8 hours on each of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, (Mon 12 hrs, Tue 12 hrs, Wed 8 hrs, Thu 8 hrs, Fri 8 hrs.)

It will be apparent to those ordinary skill in the art that methods involved in
15 the present system for monitoring a supply chain may be embodied in a computer program product that includes a computer usable medium. For example, such a computer usable medium can include a readable memory device, such as a hard drive device, a CD-ROM, a DVD-ROM, or a computer diskette, having computer readable program code segments stored thereon. The computer readable medium can also
20 include a communications or transmission medium, such as a bus or a communications link, either optical, wired, or wireless, having program code segments carried thereon as digital or analog data signals.

While this invention has been particularly shown and described with references to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that
25 various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the scope of the invention encompassed by the appended claims.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method for calculating an employee's compensation, comprising, in a processor:
 - 5 associating sets of attributes with pay categories; splitting the employee's shifts into sub-shifts, responsive to work parameters; and for each sub-shift, determining a set of attributes for the sub-shift, determining a pay category with which the set of attributes is associated, assigning the pay category to the sub-shift, and determining compensation for the employee for the sub-shift, responsive to the assigned pay category.
- 15 2. The method of Claim 1, wherein each set of attributes is a unique combination of attributes.
3. The method of Claim 1 wherein work parameters comprise at least one of workplace rules, scheduled time, holiday calendars, dates and times of the shift.
4. The method of Claim 1 wherein a subshift comprises one or more contiguous intervals having common attributes.
- 20 5. The method of Claim 1, wherein:
 - associating sets of attributes to pay categories comprises creating a mapping which maps each set of attributes to at least one pay category; and determining the at least one pay category with which the set of attributes is associated is responsive to the mapping.

6. The method of Claim 5 wherein the mapping is configurable by a user.
7. The method of Claim 1, further comprising:
determining a total compensation for an employee for a pay period by adding the amounts determined for each subshift of the pay period.
- 5 8. The method of Claim 1, wherein a compensation qualifier is associated with each pay category, wherein determining compensation for the employee for the sub-shift responsive to the assigned pay category, is responsive to the employee's base pay and the compensation qualifier.
9. The method of Claim 8, wherein plural compensation qualifiers are associated with a pay category, each compensation qualifier being in effect for a different time of day.
- 10 10. The method of Claim 8, wherein the compensation qualifier comprises a pay multiplier, such that determining compensation for the employee for the sub-shift comprises multiplying the employee's base pay by the pay multiplier.
- 15 11. The method of Claim 8, wherein the compensation qualifier comprises a pay adder, such that determining compensation for the employee for the sub-shift comprises adding the pay adder to the employee's base pay.
12. The method of Claim 11, wherein the compensation qualifier additionally comprises a pay multiplier, such that determining compensation for the employee for the sub-shift comprises multiplying the employee's base pay by the pay multiplier.
- 20 13. The method of Claim 8, wherein the compensation qualifier comprises a bonus time, such that determining compensation for the employee for the sub-shift comprises awarding the employee the bonus time.

14. The method of Claim 13, wherein the bonus is added only if a specified minimum time requirement is met.
15. The method of Claim 13, wherein the bonus time is a specified amount of bonus time.

5 16. The method of Claim 13, wherein the bonus time is a specified percentage of time worked during a specified interval.

17. The method of Claim 1, further comprising:
 setting a threshold for a first pay category;
 defining an overflow pay category; and
10 calculating, for a given period, a total time awarded to the first pay category; and
 if the total time awarded to the first pay category exceeds the threshold, transferring the excess awarded time to the overflow pay category.

18. The method of Claim 17, further comprising:
15 the period is one day.

19. The method of Claim 17, further comprising:
 the period is one week.

20. The method of Claim 1, wherein an employee's actual compensation is calculated based on actual attendance and applicable compensation rules.

20 21. The method of Claim 20, wherein actual attendance is determined from collected punch information.

22. The method of Claim 21, wherein punch information is collected by a reader through which encoded cards are swiped.

23. The method of Claim 21 wherein punch information is collected by a biometrics device.
24. The method of Claim 21 wherein punch information is stored in a database.
25. The method of Claim 21 wherein punch information comprises any or all of IN / OUT information, timestamps, and break indications.
5
26. The method of Claim 1, wherein an employee's budgeted compensation is calculated based on the employee's assignment schedule.
10
27. The method of Claim 1, wherein an employee's forecasted compensation is calculated based on the employee's actual attendance for a selected period, and the employee's assignment schedule.
10
28. The method of Claim 1, wherein determining compensation for the employee for the sub-shift is responsive to a pay policy.
15
29. The method of Claim 1, further comprising:
forming a completed shift, responsive to identified transactions and the employee's schedule.
15
30. The method of Claim 29 wherein transactions comprise in punches and out punches.
20
31. The method of Claim 1, wherein each sub-shift is classified as to which attributes are in effect.
20
32. The method of Claim 31, wherein attributes comprise any or all of premiums, special pay, overtime, schedule deviation, holidays, and specially designated days.
20

33. A method for calculating an employee's compensation for a pay period, comprising, in a data processor:

- associating sets of parameters with pay categories;
- obtaining the employee's punch information;
- 5 determining time segments responsive to the punch information;
- for each time segment,

 - determining a set of valid parameters according to a set of rules;
 - determining a pay category associated with the set of valid parameters, and

- 10 calculating the employee's compensation for the time segment responsive to the pay category; and
- determining the employee's compensation for the pay period responsive to the calculated compensations determined for time segments within the pay period.

15 34. A time and attendance system, comprising:

- a database for storing punch data;
- a calculation engine for calculating an employee's compensation responsive to the stored punch data, the calculation engine comprising
 - means for determining subshifts, responsive to the stored punch data and to work parameters,
 - 20 means for associating at least one attribute with each subshift
 - a mapping which maps each of a plurality of unique sets of attributes to at least one pay category, such that a particular subshift can be associated, through the mapping and responsive to the set of attributes with which the particular subshift is associated, with the respective at least one pay category to which the set of attributes is mapped, and
 - 25 means for determining compensation for a subshift responsive to the respective at least one pay category.

35. A computer program product for calculating an employee's compensation, the computer program product comprising a computer usable medium having computer readable code thereon, including program code which:

associates sets of attributes with pay categories;

splits the employee's shifts into sub-shifts, responsive to work parameters; and

for each sub-shift,

determines a set of attributes for the sub-shift,

determines a pay category with which the set of attributes is associated,

assigns the pay category to the sub-shift, and

determines compensation for the employee for the sub-shift, responsive to the assigned pay category.

36. A computer data signal embodied in a carrier wave for allowing users to calculate an employee's compensation, comprising:

program code for associating sets of attributes with pay categories;

program code for splitting the employee's shifts into sub-shifts, responsive to work parameters;

program code for associating a set of attributes for a sub-shift; and

program code for determining compensation for the employee for the sub-shift, responsive to pay categories associated with the set of attributes associated with the sub-shift.

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR TRACKING TIME AND ATTENDANCE

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A method for calculating employee compensation includes associating sets of attributes with pay categories. An employee's shifts are split into sub-shifts, responsive
5 to work parameters. A set of attributes is determined for each sub-shift. Each set of attributes is a unique combination of attributes. Sets of attributes are associated with pay categories through a pay category mapping matrix which maps each set of attributes to one or more pay categories. The pay categories with which the set of attributes associated with a particular subshift is associated are then determined responsive to the
10 mapping. A total compensation for an employee is then determined for a pay period by adding the amounts determined for each subshift of the pay period. A compensation qualifier can be associated with each pay category, such that determining compensation for an employee for the sub-shift responsive to the assigned pay category, is in turn responsive to the employee's base pay and the compensation qualifier. One or more pay
15 categories can be tracked. For each tracked pay category, an overflow threshold is specified that is a maximum amount of time that can be accrued in the pay category. A second pay category is specified to receive any amount of time originally assigned to the tracked pay category which is in excess over the threshold. This can be done over various time periods, such as per day or per week.

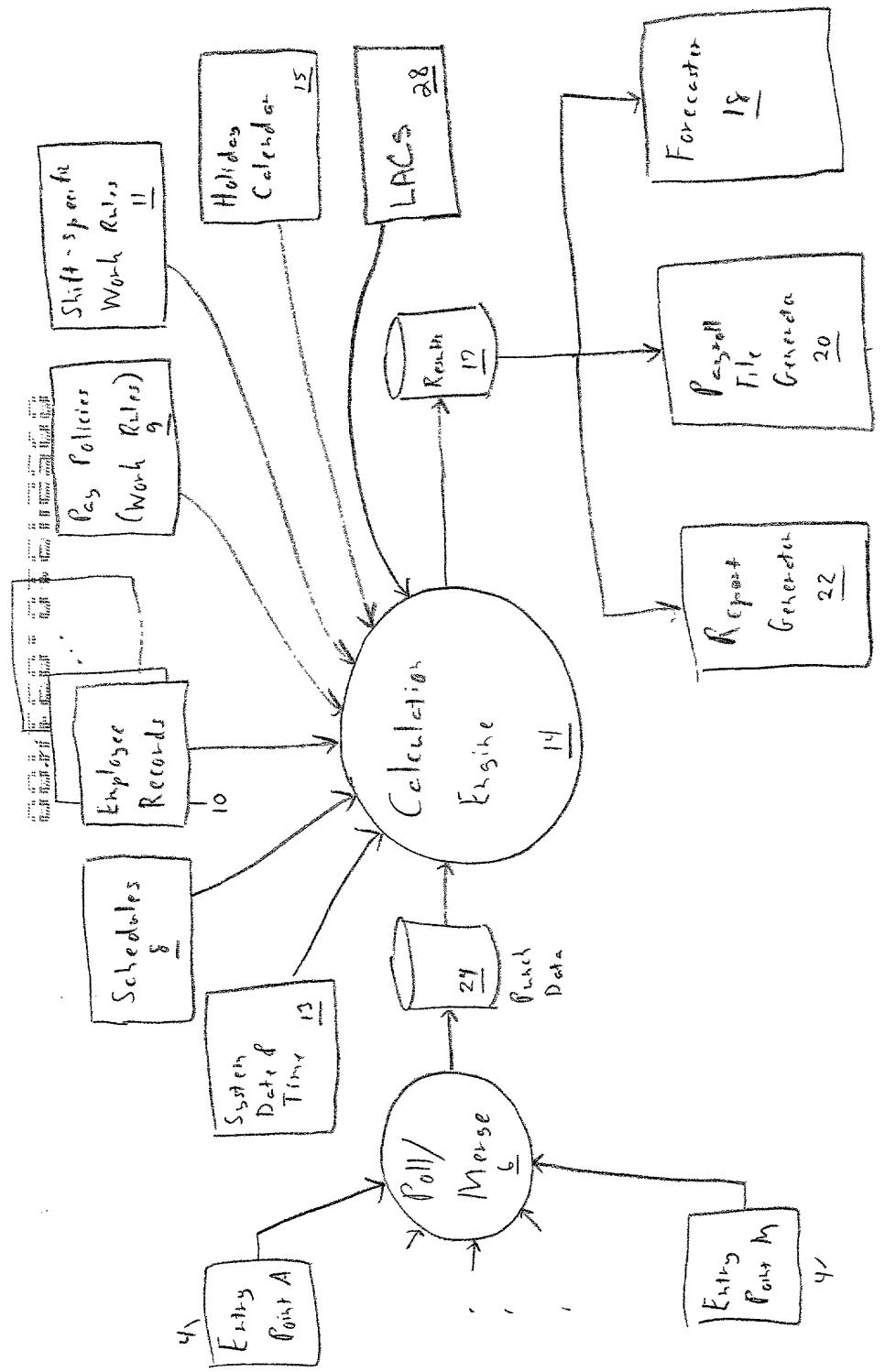


Fig. 1

8:00 AM - 10:30 AM = 2 hours and 30 minutes

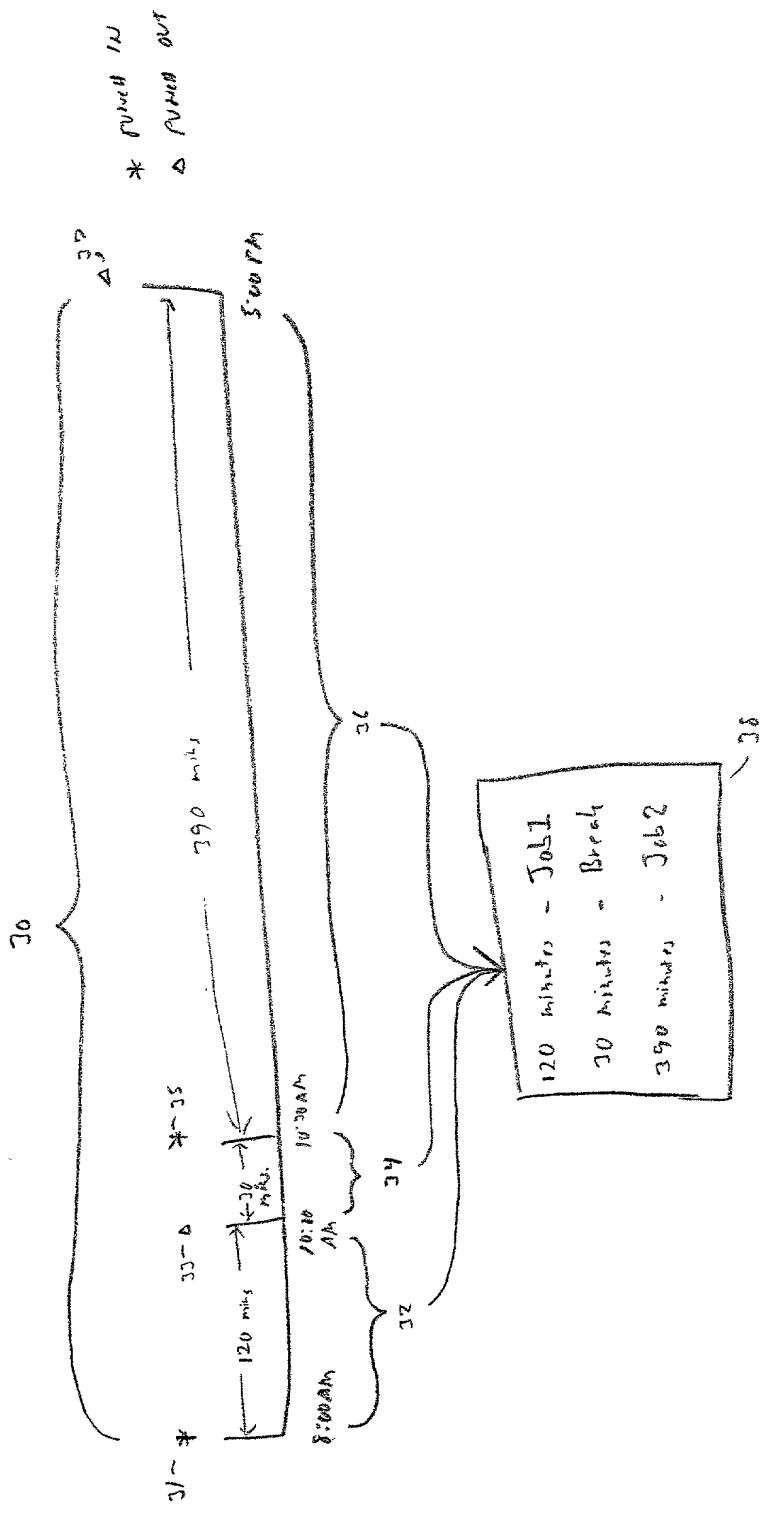


Fig. 2

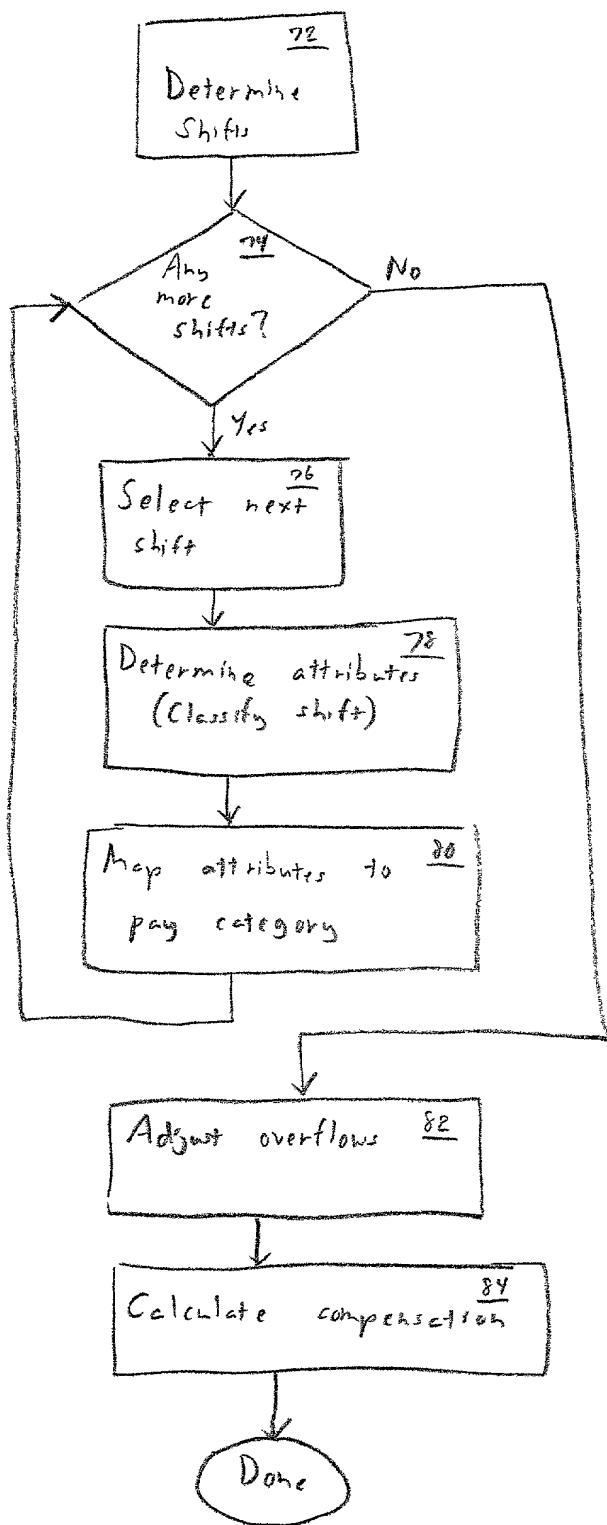
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Fig. 3

100

101	DAILY O/T	WEEKLY O/T	PRIMARY 1	PRIMARY 2	PRIMARY 3	PRIMARY 4	SPECIAL PAY	PAY CATEGORY
103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	REGULAR
103	LEVEL 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	OVERTIME
103	-	LEVEL 1	-	-	-	-	-	OVERTIME
103	-	-	EVENING	-	-	-	-	REGULAR, NIGHT
103A	-	LEVEL 1	EVENING	-	-	-	-	OVERTIME, NIGHT
103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SICK
103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VACATION
	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	;

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Fig. 4

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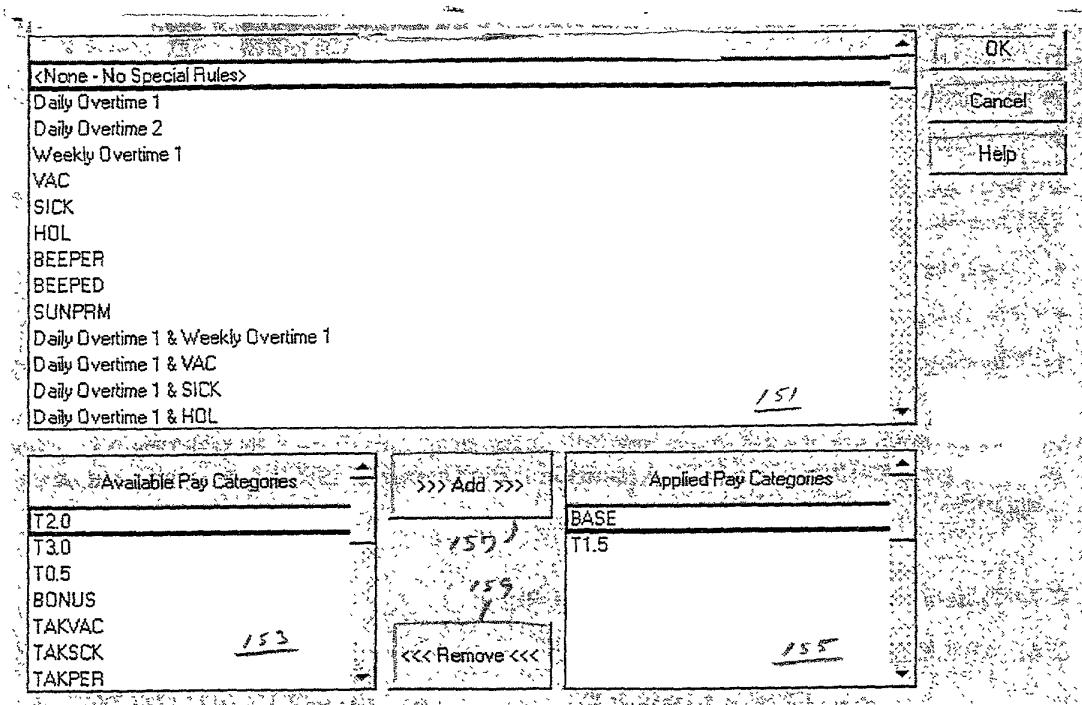


Fig. 5

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Declaration for Patent Application

As a named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated next to my name;

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed in the signatory page(s) commencing at page 3 hereof) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

Method and System for Tracking Time and Attendance

the specification of which (check one)

[X] is attached hereto.

[] was filed on _____ as United States Application

Number or PCT International Application No. _____

and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is known by me to be material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

<u>Prior Foreign Application(s)</u>	<u>Priority Not Claimed</u>	<u>Certified Copy Filed?</u>			
<u>(Number)</u>	<u>(Country)</u>	<u>(Day/Month/Year filed)</u>	<u>[]</u>	<u>[]</u>	<u>[]</u>
<u>(Number)</u>	<u>(Country)</u>	<u>(Day/Month/Year filed)</u>	<u>[]</u>	<u>[]</u>	<u>[]</u>
<u>(Number)</u>	<u>(Country)</u>	<u>(Day/Month/Year filed)</u>	<u>[]</u>	<u>[]</u>	<u>[]</u>

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

<u>60/163,432</u> (Application Number)	<u>November 3, 1999</u> (Filing Date)
<u>(Application Number)</u>	<u>(Filing Date)</u>

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information known by me to be material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing date)	(Status: patented, pending, abandoned)
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing date)	(Status: patented, pending, abandoned)
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing date)	(Status: patented, pending, abandoned)
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing date)	(Status: patented, pending, abandoned)

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the attorneys and/or agents associated with
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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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